

*Aleurodes quercus*, Signoret?—A few years ago I met with a species of *Aleurodes* on evergreen oak, larger than *A. proletella*, with pure, unspotted, white wings and yellow body, but I have never been able to find specimens of it since.—ID.

*Introduction of Raphidia into New Zealand and Australia.*—We learn from "Insect Life," vol. iv, p. 339, that a successful attempt has been made to introduce a Californian *Raphidia* (which species is not mentioned) into New Zealand. In California it feeds upon the larvæ of *Carpocapsa pomonella*, hence the object of its introduction into New Zealand. It was taken out, in the pupal condition, by Mr. Koebel, and a few were also sent to Melbourne in case of their ultimate failure in the other colony. It is a bold attempt, because it means the introduction of an insect, of a highly specialized Family, peculiar to the northern hemisphere. In Europe no one has looked upon *Raphidia* as a specially beneficial insect, and although the species are somewhat numerous, they are never found in sufficient numbers to play any important part in the department of Economic Entomology.—EDS.

*The Proposed Rifle Range in the New Forest.*—Persons interested in the New Forest will be glad to hear (if they have not already heard) that the vigorous opposition made, during the winter and spring months, to the Government proposal to acquire sites in the Forest for Rifle Ranges has been successful. In the first place the "Ranges Act, 1891," under the authority of which the *whole* Forest was at the mercy of the War Office, has been repealed; and subsequently the objectionable clauses of the "Military Lands (Consolidation) Bill, 1892"—by virtue of which the Government, although giving up, under pressure, their greater powers, might still have retained 800 acres of the Forest—have been struck out in Committee. Further, a clause has been inserted in the Bill, last mentioned, providing that "Nothing in this Act shall authorize the taking of any land in the New Forest, or shall empower the Commissioners of Woods to grant or lease, or give any License over, any land in the New Forest."

The result of the recent agitation, and the consequent repeal of the "Ranges Act, 1891," and the modification of the "Military Lands (Consolidation) Bill, 1892," is to leave the Forest in exactly the same position, legally, as it was in after the passing of the "New Forest Act, 1877," by which Act it was secured to the public as an open space. All Naturalists should feel much indebted to the Verderers and Commoners of the Forest, the Commons' Preservation Society, the London and Local Press, and to various individuals, for their continuous efforts to preserve the Forest for the public, and for a result which has been attained only after a long and uphill struggle, and the expenditure of a considerable sum of money.—H. Goss, Marazion, Cornwall: *July*, 1892.

[The thanks of the public in general, and of Naturalists of all classes in particular, are due to Mr. Goss for the energetic manner in which he set to work to combat and expose the insidious clause in a Bill that would have had the ultimate effect of depriving this country of what is looked upon as the People's Park. He sacrificed time, money and health in his endeavours to prove to the Government that the unanimous voice of our Naturalists was not to be despised. We hope to hear that the Members of our Natural History Societies will combine to recognise his services.—EDS.].